

**64531 to 64535—Continued.**

Received August 22, 1925. Notes by Mr. McDonald.

A collection of crotalarias introduced for testing as cover-crop plants in the southern United States.

**64531. CROTALARIA JUNCSEA L.**

Sunn hemp.

No. 1. An erect yellow-flowered annual, 4 to 5 feet high, native to tropical Asia generally. It is cultivated in many places in India and also in northern Ceylon for the sake of the strong and useful fiber obtained from the stems. This fiber is used in India for making coarse canvas, cordage, and fishing nets, and an average yield is about 640 pounds an acre. A light rich soil is considered best for growing this plant, although with cultivation it may be grown on almost any soil.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 44124.

**64532. CROTALARIA INTERMEDIA Kotschy.**

No. 2. From the Scott Agricultural Laboratories.

**64533. CROTALARIA sp.**

No. 3. Collected on a roadside in the forest, Mile 8, Londiani, Eldoret Road.

**64534. CROTALARIA sp.**

No. 4. Collected in a rather dry situation along a roadside.

**64535. CROTALARIA DILLONIANA Baker.**

No. 5. From Muhoroni. A low erect herbaceous plant with pale-green trifoliate leaves and purple-striped yellow flowers in dense terminal racemes up to 6 inches in length.

**64536. COMBRETUM COCCINEUM (Sonner.) Lam. Combretaceae.**

From Addis Ababa, Abyssinia. Seeds presented by Charlotte Lambie, through H. V. Harlan, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received August 31, 1925.

A handsome woody climber from Madagascar with narrow evergreen leaves and small but brilliant-red flowers; these are in loose spikes or panicles and are characterized by long exserted stamens. It should be tried in the southern end of Florida.

**64537. CUPHEA BALSAMONA Cham. and Schlecht. Lythraceae.**

From Bahia, Brazil. Seeds presented by Rev. P. Camillo Torrend, Colegio Antonio Viera. Received August 25, 1925.

According to an article published in *Chacaras E Quintaes* (vol. 31, p. 426, May 15, 1925) by Father Torrend, this plant has acquired an excellent reputation in southern Brazil as forage. Even when other fodder plants are abundant, cattle are said to consume with avidity the "barba de San Pedro," as it is called.

**64538. VITIS sp. Vitaceae.**

From Ambato, Ecuador. Cuttings presented by Augusto H. Martinez, Escuela de Agricultura. Received September 9, 1925.

When at Ambato in February of this year [1925] I saw this grape growing in the quinta La Liria, belonging to the Martinez family. Augusto Martinez informed me that this plant was brought to Ambato

from the region of Santo Domingo de los Colorados, where it grows wild. Due probably to the cool climate of Ambato, as compared with that of Santo Domingo (which lies at a low elevation on the western slope of the Andes), the plant fails to produce fruit at La Liria, but it vegetates luxuriantly and flowers profusely.

In general appearance the plant resembles *Vitis caribaea*, yet I believe it to be distinct from that species. Don Augusto says that it bears an edible fruit of good quality and that it may prove to be of value in connection with the development of new grapes for tropical regions. It should be planted in Florida and the West Indies for use in breeding work. (*Wilson Popenoe, Bureau of Plant Industry.*)

**64539. FRAGARIA sp. Rosaceae.**

Strawberry.

From Hingan, Manchuria. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received August 25, 1925.

No. 3583. July 3, 1925. A fruit having a very pleasant odor. (*Dorsett.*)

**64540. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (T. vulgare Vill.). Poaceae. Common wheat.**

From Angers, France. Seeds presented by F. R. Godineau. Received September 14, 1925.

This variety is the Early of Milly, which is a selection of Gentile Rosse. It has a rougher straw and a longer spike than the latter and is more accustomed to the cold weather, having been grown in the north of France for several years. (*Godineau.*)

**64541. FUNTUMIA ELASTICA (Preuss) Stapf. Apocynaceae.**

Lagos rubber tree.

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received September 19, 1925.

A large forest tree which is very widely distributed throughout central Africa and is the source of the Lagos rubber of commerce.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 61491.

**64542. HEVEA BRASILIENSIS (H. B. K.) Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceae.**

From Bayeux, Haiti. Seeds presented by L. G. Polhamus, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received September 23, 1925.

The Para rubber tree, native to Brazil and now extensively cultivated in the East Indies, has always ranked as the principal and most important rubber-producing tree in the world.

In 1922 the world's production of rubber amounted to 379,200 tons, of which 354,980 tons, or 93 per cent, came from this source. (*Alfred Keys, Bureau of Plant Industry.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 57943.

**64543 to 64546. GOSSYPIMUM spp. Malvaceae. Cotton.**

From Paapeete, Tahiti, Society Islands. Seeds presented by Père Emmanuel Rougier. Received September 10, 1925. Notes by Père Rougier.

Locally developed varieties.